DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866 NO. 167.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

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DAILY SENTINEL.

Saturday, February 24, 1866.

NATIONAL RESTORATION.

Letter from Governor Perry, of South Carolina.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

My credentials, as United States Senator from the State of South Carolina, were presented the other day to the Senate by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and laid on the table.—It is not likely that any representative from South Carolina will be heard in either House for some time to come. In the meantime questions of vital importance to her interests, honor, and welfare will be before the Senate. I therefore ask permission of you to say a word, through your paper, in behalf of the State which I was elected to represent. But, first, Mr. Editor, let me say a word in reference to myself, so that my true position towards the State may be known, and what I say in my behalf properly judged of. My whole political life, for more than the third of a century past, has been spent in defence of the maintenance of the Federal Union and in opposing the popular doctrines of nullification, secession, and disunion in my native State. No man in America regretted more deeply than I did the fatal secession of South Carolina in 1860. I had been brought up, from my childhood, in the school of Washington's Farewell Address, and I believed, most religiously, all the great truths therein set forth.—The terrible consequences of disunion were ever present to my mind, and I never ceased to warn my fellow-citizens of them. I remember telling them that their secession would prove the death-knell of slavery, the establishment of a military despotism in the Southern States. Both events have occurred, but I hope the latter is only temporary.

Much is to be said in extenuation of the course pursued by South Carolina. The people had been taught by their greatest statesmen for a half century past, and educated in the belief that a sovereign State had the right peaceably to secede from the Federal Union. However grossly mistaken, they were sincere in this belief, as sincere as they were in their belief of the Christian religion. None can doubt it who knows, as I do, their honest devotion to principle on all occasions and under all circumstances. It does sometimes happen in politics, as in religion, that the more absurd and paradoxical the proposition the stronger becomes the faith of the believer. In illustration of this opinion I might refer to the present belief of the Republican party as to the equality of the negro and white races.

The people of South Carolina thought, too, that there was a determination on the part of the Northern States to interfere with their domestic institutions, and abolish slavery by Congressional legislation. They saw in the election of President Lincoln the example of a sectional majority over the South. I did all that I could to disabuse the public mind of these apprehensions. I reminded them that a large majority of the Republican members of Congress had declared by resolution that they had no constitutional right to interfere with slavery in the States, and no disposition to do so if they had. I said that President Lincoln had been elected by a minority of the votes polled in the United States; that there was a majority of the members in both Houses of Congress opposed to him, with a majority of the Supreme Court, and he was therefore powerless in the administration of the Government. But when the Southern members withdrew they placed him and his party in power.

The people of South Carolina further believed that it was the interest of the North and the South, as they could not live harmoniously together, to separate, and form two independent nations. They had been wrangling and stirring up sectional strife ever since the formation of their Government. They did believe that the two sections could live peaceably and happily, as neighbors, under different governments, whilst they could not, as one people, under the same government. For this opinion, which was sincerely entertained by them, I thought and told them that they ignored all history, as well as the character and circumstances of the American people.

They thought, too, that they were justified in taking this step by that great principle embodied in the American Declaration of Independence deemed sacred to the cause of liberty and republican government, which declared that every people had an inalienable right to self-government, and the right to change their form of government when they saw proper. It was on this principle that their forefathers had separated from Great Britain. They were in hopes, and a large majority of them did verily believe, that the Northern States would let them depart in peace, and try their experiment of a Southern confederacy, rather than involve the country in a cruel, bloody, and unnatural war to enforce an unwilling political alliance. If they could have foreseen the horrible results of secession in the desolation of their country, the abolition of slavery, the destruction of their property, by a four years war and the sacrifice of two hundred thousand Southern lives no sane South Carolinian would have thought of, much less advocated, such a doctrine; and it is hardly probable that if the Northern people could have foreseen the loss of five hundred thousand of their fellow-creatures, and the increase of their national debt to more than three thousand millions of dollars, that they would have been willing to have paid this horrible price as a Christian and civilized people for the sake of living under the same government with the Southern States.

Under the circumstances, the people of South Carolina, with those of ten other States, did secede from the Federal Union and establish a National Confederacy. Gallantly and heroically they fought for that nationality, and maintained it for four long, bloody years, against the gigantic armies which were hurled against them. They made herculean efforts and heart-rending sacrifices in its defence, which will live in history with the most renowned achievements of Greece or Rome. In the end their strength and resources were exhausted, and they were overwhelmned by numbers, conquered and subdued. Brave and honorable, they have accepted the results of the war as the decree of God. The fortunes of battle decided against their right of secession, and they have abandoned it forever. They now acknowledge the Federal Union as perpetual, in the spirit in which it was framed. In obedience to the President's proclamation they have prepared themselves to resume, in good faith, their position once more in the Union. They met in convention, repealed their ordinance of secession, restored their obligations to the Constitution of the United States and abolished African slavery, which had been a cherished patriarchal institution with them, and under which the negro had multiplied and increased in a manner which proved that he had been kindly treated and cared for in his his slavery. In doing this they gave up two hundred millions of dollars' worth of property. They accepted and ratified the amendment of the Federal Constitution, declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist again in the United States, unless for crimes whereof the party had been duly convicted. They remodelled and popularized their State Constitution, abolishing whatever was of aristocratic tendency in it, making representation and taxation equal throughout the State, and giving the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people. Their Legislature afterwards assembled and secured by law, the rights of the freedmen to life, liberty and property, the right of giving testimony in all cases where their interest were involved, and establishing for them a fair and impartial trial in their courts of justice.

All this the people of South Carolina have done in good faith, and are this day as loyal to the Union as the people of any other State. They are now as earnest and zealous in their support of the Constitution of the United States, and the honor of the Republic, as they were a few years since in their efforts to establish and maintain a Confederacy of the Southern States. Everywhere, all over the State, they are quiet and peaceable, obeying the laws of the Federal Union, and trying to redeem, by their industry and economy, their broken fortunes, and restore the State to prosperity and happiness. They have no wish or thought of dishonoring their national character by repudiating the national debt of the Union; nor have they wish for the United States to pay or assume any of the liabilities of the Confederate Government. Their earnest desire is to have restored those kind, social and commercial relations which formerly existed between the different sections of the Union. Slavery having been abolished, which which was the great disturbing element between the North and the South, they see no reason why there should now be any longer dissensions between the two sections. They are mutually dependent on each other, and never were two peoples more necessary to each other's prosperity and happiness. They have descended from the same families of nations; they speak the same language, have the same religion, literature and laws, and are connected by blood and marriage. The gigantic struggle through which they have just passed prove that their manhood and courage are the same. Brave and honorable men who have fought each other like men, are ever ready to be reconciled on fair and honorable terms. They who kept out of the war on both sides are the hardest to be reconciled.

There is no feeling of unkindness in South Carolina towards the freedmen, but, on the contrary, one of deep sympathy and protection, on the part of their former owners. In the upper and middle portions of the State the negroes have all made contracts, and gone to work, and are doing well. It is only in the lower country, and on the Sea Islands, where they have been interfered with by a mistaken philanthropy, that there is any disturbance. If the Northern people were more familiar with the negro, and understood better his character and disposition, they would give themselves less trouble about him and his political rights. The negro does not desire, and is incapable of exercising, with prudence and discretion, the right of suffrage in his present degraded and ignorant condition. To give him the right in South Carolina would be to establish an odious and dangerous political aristocracy. A man with a large landed estate, having it cultivated by freedmen, would always be able to control their votes in every election. Instead of having one vote, as his poor neighbor has, he would have fifty or a hundred, in proportion to his colored hirelings. The negro wants bread and meat for himself, his wife and children, to eat, and clothes to wear, but he neither wants votes nor is he capable of voting on political questions. It is said in sacred Scripture that the leopard cannot change his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin, nor can you, by any system of legislation, elevate the African to an equality with the white man. For over two thousand years he has remained, in his native country, the same ignorant savage and barbarian, without the slightest advancement in civilization, whilst all the Caucasian nations of the earth have been going forward with wonderful improvements in all the arts and sciences of life.

There is something in every one's heart which tells him that human slavery is wrong in the abstract, and ought not to be. And yet no fair-minded man, who compares the condition of the negroe in Africa with that of the recent slave in the Southern States, but must admit that he was greatly improved by slavery. In a few years it apprehended that it will be equally manifest that the freedmen have not been improved by the abolition of slavery. Instead of increasing and multiplying, as he did in slavery, his race will dwindle away, as the Indian has done, in juxtaposition with the white man. Whilst a slave, he was fed, clothed, attended in sickness, taken care of in old age, and his children provided for. This is about as much as any laboring class can realize for their labor in any country. But I would not restore slavery if I could, and this is the general feelling and sentiment of South Carolina. The young negroes and the old ones will not be taken care of and provided for, as they were in slavery, and they will die, whilst the planter will make more out of the labor of those who are grown and able to work.

But if the Northern people really feel so much interest in the negro race as they would have us believe, why do they not hold out inducements for the freedman to immigrate North, and live there with their friends and patrons, who are able to take care of them? Nothing of this kind has been offered or attempted. On the contrary, many of the former non-slave holding States have prohibited their entrance under severe penalties. They have likewise been denied the right of suffrage in all of those States, except six. The Southern States are very willing for the freedmen to go North, and have there conferred on them the right of suffrage.—But is it just and right on the part of Connecticut and other States, where the negro has been free for a century, to be denied the right of voting, and for those States to insist that he shall be allowed to vote in South Carolina, where he has just been emancipated? We do not complain of the policy of Connecticut, but insist that she has no right to enforce on us a different policy. Every State has the undoubted right, under the Federal Constitution, to determine for herself who shall exercise the right of suffrage.

It is most remarkable that, whilst two-thirds of the States are legislating on their credit and most vital interests of the Southern States, these States, composing one-third of the Republic in population and one-half in extent of territory, should be excluded from all participation in such legislation. It is not only contrary to republican principles, but an outrage on the sense of justice in a despotism, for ten millions of people to be tried, condemned, and deprived of their civil, political, and constitution rights without a hearing. They have been in rebellion, it is true, and they have likewise been pardoned by executive clemency, and restored to their citizenship and loyalty. There were in those rebel States Union men who struggled bravely to ward off the terrible calamities of disunion, till all protection by the United States was withdrawn from them, and they were left no choice but to become the obedient citizens of a *de facto* Government. Is it right that they should be punished for their misfortunes, and have no distinction made in their favor?

If the doors of Congress were opened to the representatives of the Southern States, very few of them could take the test oath. They may have been ardent and zealous Union men at the beginning of the struggle, but the force of circumstances necessarily compelled them to give countenance to the rebellion before it was over. The United States Government ceased to protect them, and left them subject to another Government, which maintained its control over them for four years. By the rigid laws of England on the subject of treason, as well as by the rules of common sense and justice, no one who submits to a *de facto* king can be declared a traitor. They saw the United States levying indiscriminate war against Union men as well as secessionists, desolating the country, burning their houses, plundering their provisions, and leaving them and their families to starve. They saw their friends and kindred in the Southern army trying to defend their country and homes and property, fighting as their forefathers had done in the American Revolution for the right of self-government. It would be in vain to ask such a Union man to swear he had never, in word or deed, "countenanced" the rebellion or given aid or comfort to those who were in rebellion.

This test-oath may have been politically right whilst the war was going on, so far as it applied to the *officers* of the Government. Its purpose was to exclude traitors and disunionists from office. But with peace all necessity for the oath ceased in the loyal States. Its enforcement in the Southern States is not only unjust, after the President's amnesty proclamation, but utterly impracticable. The Government cannot be administered, in those States, with that oath. It is impossible to find persons able to take the oath who are capable of filling the various appointments, under the Treasury and Post Office Departments. The heads of those Departments, as I once informed them, whilst Provisional Governor of South Carolina, would have to wait till another generation sprang up, for neither the men, women or children could conscientiously declare that they had not given countenance to the rebellion.

But this test-oath does not apply to members of Congress, for they are not "officers" of the Government. The Federal Constitution does not anywhere call them officers, or recognize them, or allude to them as officers of the Government. Instead of being officers of the Government, they are the representatives of the people and the States, Senators and members of Congress. In the early history of our Government it was so decided, and has been so recognized ever since, till the passage of this test-oath.

The Federal Constitution precribes an oath for Senators and members of the House, and no additional oath of any character whatever can be constitutionally required of them. The powers of Congress are delegated and enumerated, and they have no others, and can exercise no others except it be to carry out and enforce some enumerated.

It would be monstrous, indeed, if a majority in Congress had the power of prescribing an oath for the members to take when they qualify. They might exclude the minority from their seats by requiring them to swear that they never had been Democrats, or voted a Democratic ticket, or countenanced in any way a Democratic candidate.

Each House is the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members; but this simply requires the House or the Senate to decide whether the election, returns, and qualifications of the members elect are in conformity with the Constitution. The attempt to derive the power to pass a test oath from this clause in the Federal Constitution, is about as absurd as the right of secession and equally as dangerous in its consequences.

It would seem that the object of the Radical party in Congress, in offering so many amendments to the Constitution and in insisting on the application of the test-oath to members of Congress, was to perpetuate their power in the Government. Instead of having this effect, however, it will more than likely have just the opposite tendency. Their amendments will never be adopted by three-fourths of the States, and their continued exclusion of the Southern members must produce a reaction against them, when they go before the people again.

If the Southern members were all admitted the Radical party would still have a majority in both Houses. They need not, therefore, be afraid of the sceptre departing from Judah, during the Thirty-ninth Congress. If is true their majority would be diminished, and it is possible that a measure like that of the Freedmen's Bureau bill might have been endangered on its passage, if the Southern Representatives had been permitted to show its monstrous injustice to the planter, its demoralizing influence on the freedman, its ruinous consequences to the culture of the Sea Island cotton, and the startling expenditures it will require to support the idle and vicious negroes, who will not work, and are to be fed and clothed by the Government. This bill taxes the poor white man throughout the North to support the vicious and vagrant Southern negro! It takes from the planter his home without consideration, and turns his wife and children out of doors to perish, in order that his former slaves may not be under the necessity of making a contract to work those lands, but be able to live on them in idleness, and get their support from the Freedmen's Bureau!

As an evidence of the boasted loyalty and good conduct of these negroes, it may be stated that a party of gentlemen from the State of Pennsylvania visited one of the islands near Charleston the other day, with written permission from Gen. Sickles. The negroes captured the party in violation of military orders, and were going to massacre the whole party of them; marched them twelve miles from the island, and treated them with the greatest indignity the whole route! Those are the people who are to be allowed to vote, and elect out of their number a member of Congress!

The Southern people have been peculiarly unfortunate. At one time they thought it better to withdraw their members from Congress, and live separately from the North. This they desired to do peaceably and quietly. The North objected, and declared that the Union should not be dissolved. They were repeatedly told that they must lay down their arms, elect their members of Congress, and resume their position in the Union. Finally they consented to do so. Now they are told that the Union is dissolved, and they shall not be allowed to resume their places in it! Let the North beware, lest in forging chains for the South they do not enclose themselves. This Freedmen's Bureau is an *imperium in imperio*, and now embraces the North as well as the South.

But I am not disposed to despair of the Republic. I have always had an abiding faith in the virtue and intelligence of the American people, North and South. The time must come, sooner or later, when the test oath will be repealed and Southern Representatives admitted to their seats in Congress. I was once excluded from office in South Carolina by a test oath on account of my Union principles. I did not then despair, and I do not now. That oath was carried before an independent and enlightened judiciary of the State, and was declared unconstitutional. If the present test oath can ever be brought before a similar tribunal in the Capitol it must share the same fate. The American people, too, will have to set in judgment on it at the next election, and decide whether the Union shall continue, or be superceded by a military despotism. The North should consider that *when once the Southern people have been enslaved they may be fit instruments to enslave the North*, as was said by the great Earl of Chatham in reference to our forefathers and England at the commencement of the American Revolution.

The Southern States have committed grievous errors, and terrible has been their punishment, sufficient, one would suppose, to gratify the blackest hate or the most malignant revenge. There is nothing more gratifying to a noble and generous nature than mercy and forgiveness. Nor is there any thing more pleasant to a mean and cowardly spirit than the gratification of its revenge and hatred. The history of man in all ages illustrates the truth of this assertion.

The great crime of the Southern States was simply a wish to live separate from the North. They did not seek to conquer and subdue the North, or rule over the North, but only attempted to govern themselves in their own way and after their own fashion. This boon was denied them, and their country has been devasted, their towns, cities, and villages laid waste, their property taken from them, and the people left bankrupted and starving. Now they humbly ask to be permitted to live quietly, peaceably, and loyally in that Union, and renew their social, political, and commercial relations with the North. It is to be hoped that the kind, generous, and magnanimous policy adopted by the President will be pursued and carried out by the American people, and that we shall be, once more, FREE, UNITED, HAPPY, AND PROSPEROUS, showing to the world that man is capable of self-government, and that no kingdom or empire is in justice, virtue, strength, and grandeur to a great Republic founded in the hearts and affections of the people. B. F. PERRY.

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OF THE

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ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY WE WILL commence the publication, in the City of Baltimore, of a monthly

Literary Magazine.

There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City, and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The COSMOPOLITE will be devoted to

Literature, Art, Reviews, Scientific Papers and General Reading,

and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications; and its Editors will spare no effort or expense to make it rank with the VERY FIRST magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established the COSMOPOLITE upon NO sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone; and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following

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☞ The COSMOPOLITE will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements, at moderate rates.

☞ Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and newsdealers.

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Jan. 1-130-3m.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, } Editors.

Saturday, February 24, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month	1 00
" two months	2 00
Semi-Weekly per year,	5 00
Weekly per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

North Carolina Must Maintain Her Credit.

We most respectfully and urgently call upon the General Assembly, to relieve by the most prompt action, the intense anxiety which is being felt by the creditors of the State, as to her disposition to provide for the funding of the interest now due and falling due upon her debt. This supense and anxiety are operating damagingly to the State and her credit. The Legislature has been in session nearly two months, and yet nothing has been done to effect this object. This tardiness on the part of the General Assembly, can no longer be justified. Every principle of humanity, morality, and integrity, demands it. The slightest regard for the past history of the State—the memory of our noble dead, *demands* that the honor and integrity of North Carolina shall not suffer at your hands.

Representing as you do, a people, who from their earliest history, have sustained the reputation of being *honest*—strictly honest-pertinaciously honest, you risk the loss of their good will, the longer you delay the necessary provision for meeting the obligations of the State.

We cannot doubt—we *will* not doubt your devotion to the State—your anxiety and purpose to maintain her honor, and hence we cannot for a moment believe that you will adjourn your present session, without doing what duty, interest and honor impel you to do in this regard.

North Carolina will never merit the stigma—the crushing, blasting reproach of repudiation, of her own free choice. We cannot believe that under any circumstances she will allow her honor to be thus irrevocably soiled. And we confide too much in your wisdom and integrity to believe, that you will by any neglect, bring this reproach upon the State.

The most you can do, is to provide for the funding of the interest now due, and if possible to provide for the future payment of interest. If this latter is beyond the accomplishment of our people now, let the interest falling due be provided for in the same way.

Virginia, that noble old State, will do her duty. Her debt and interest at the present time is $42,000,000. She has been denuded of one third of her territory by the formation of the State of Western Virginia, and the new State has not assumed one dollar of her debt. Virginia has been literally ruined. She has borne the brunt of the war, and the bones of our dead cover her soil. Yet she will not repudiate. Her present Legislature will fund the interest now due, and will make provision for its future payment. Her cities are coming up manfully to their duty. Petersburg has already funded her interest up to July last, and has paid the interest due last January. Richmond, Norfolk and Lynchburg, have or will fund their interest due up to January last, and will pay the accruing interest in July. Old Virginia will shoulder the whole burden of her debt, $42,000,000, even if Western Virginia will not bear her portion.

Tennessee, whose credit has always been behind that of North Carolina, is now surpassing her. The debt of Tennessee is $25,000,000; she has funded her interest, and will commence to pay in July next. To-day, her bonds in New York command 92, while the bonds of North Carolina, owing to the delay of the Legislature to make the same provision, can command only 80 cents in the dollar. The debt of North Carolina, even when the interest now due, is funded, will only be a little over $13,000,000. With a population of a million of people, whose real estate is worth, at least, $260,000,000, shall she be laggard?

Let these facts have their full weight upon the future action of the Legislature. The cry of poverty and hardship among our people, need not make legislators timid. Bad as our condition is, our people are not yet thoroughly demoralized. Repudiation may do to talk about, when men get in a tight place, but no one in North Carolina seriously contemplates such a movement. Witlings and demagogues may ring the changes upon it, but the "sober second thought" of the people of North Carolina will never brook it. Mark it! The people of North Carolina will never drink that bitter cup—will never perform so suicidal an act, as to vote the repudiation of her just debts, by their own free choice.

We call upon Legislators, therefore to do their duty promptly and fully. Let the decree go forth that the debts of *North Carolina shall be paid*. Let a bill directing the funding of her interest at once pass, and the people will sustain the action. What does the press of North Carolina say to this? What do our cotemporaries of this city say? Will they not all back up the honor and integrity of the State?

Mr. J. S. Hays of Richmond is canvassing this city for the purpose of selling the likenesses of Gen. R. E. Lee and Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, which are now complete. He also will have in a short time the likenesses of Jefferson Davis, Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Sterling Price. These are splendid engravings and put up in neat frames, if desired. Mr. Hays was the courier of Gen. Lee during the war, for carrying private dispatches. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will be attended to.

Gov. Perry's Letter.

The able, dignified and truthful letter of Gov. Perry of South Carolina, which we place on our first page to-day, is worthy with President Johnson's veto message, to be written in letters of gold. Let no reader neglect to peruse it carefully, on account of its length. It bears the high impress of truth—the whole truth, and while it especially illustrates the true position of South Carolina, both past and present, it is not the less true in its general application to all the Southern States. None can charge Gov. Perry with secession proclivities; none can attach to him a leaning to the errors of his people; yet he is magnanimous, and rises above the petty influences of past memories or present party bitterness, to tell what is true, yet favorable to his people.

His whole letter is an argument, a crushing argument, in palliation and defence of the Southern people as to the past, and in support of the assumption *that our people are loyal*.—He has said in his letter what he would say on oath, and his testimony is worth that of thousands of the little, narrow, fault-finding minds, which scent all over the South, to fish up little evidences of disloyalty and rebellion among our people.

We can but commend this frank, liberal, manly and truthful letter to our cotemporaries, as worthy of imitation. Gov. Perry's letter, should be read; and if read at the North in conjunction with President Johnson's message, will produce are revolution of thought and feeling, just in proportion as generous, noble, ingenuous hearts exist among that people. And that there are many such, we have no doubt.

Our City Cotemporaries.

It is always a pleasure to us when we can accord with and endorse the views of our cotemporaries, and we are far more ready to notice an agreement than a disagreement. We felt a pleasure, therefore, in reading the following passage from the *Standard* of yesterday:

We have carefully read the late message of the President. We endorse every word of it.—The President has taken the true position in relation to the Constitutional power of the Government on the subject, and so far as the operation of the measure vetoed is concerned, he has shown that it would have been a faithful source of corruption, and that the patronage which such a measure would necessarily have carried with it, would have been too great to be placed in the hands of one man. He is ready and willing to do anything reasonable, just, or proper to protect the free colored people of the South, but he could not give his assent to this bill. We believe the practical workings of the bill, instead of benefiting the colored race, would have resulted in their lasting injury.

But on the other hand the following from the *Progress* does not strike us so pleasantly.—Are we to understand the *Progress* as abandoning the President and turning Radical? We hope no one in North Carolina is ready to abandon President Johnson.

We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the vetoing of the freedmen's bureau bill will delay the admission of members of Congress from the southern states and render more distant the day of final and satisfactory restoration. With 30 to 18 in the Senate, and 109 to 40 in the House of Representatives, against the President, he cannot expect his policy, when in antagonism to that of the majority of Congress, to succeed. The Executive may counsel and advise, but cannot expect to control the legislative department of the government.

"Mosses From a Rolling Stone."

In our haste on yesterday, we inadvertently stated that the above book of poems by Mrs. Clarke, had been before the public. We confounded it with "Wood Notes."

It is a new book of poems by the accomplished authoress, many of them of real merit. The book is gotten up very neatly by the publishers, and as will be seen by an advertisement in our columns, a portion of its profits will be appropriated to a highly praiseworthy object.

ASA HARTZ.—Mr. McKnight, one of the editors of the Newbern *Times*, better known by the above *soubriquet*, called on us yesterday, on his return from a flying trip to Georgia. We were glad to find him well to do, and all right on the veto message.

By the way, Mr. McKnight is under promise to lecture in this city on the night of the 28th inst., before the Young Men's Christian Association. We bespeak for him a full house. See notice.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Maj. Dunham has become associated with Mr. Hearne in the publication of the *North Carolinian*, at Wilson. It has become a Semi-Weekly and is very neatly printed and well conducted. We wish them un-*hearne* of success, and no cause to *dun-um*.

The remains of Rev. James H. McNeill, the gallant Colonel of the late 5th N. C. Cavalry, passed through Wilmington on their way to Fayetteville, his home and native place.

Dr. A. J. DeRossett of Wilmington, we observe, has returned from his trip to Europe.

[From New York Herald.]

The Status of the Rebel States---Chief Justice Chase Overruled and the President Sustained by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently affirmed the correctness of President Johnson's position in regard to the status of the rebel States. The point was, whether the courts, as before the war, would take up those cases from said States which had been laid aside in consequence of the rebellion; and, the rebellion being suppressed, the Court decided to take them up, Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting. So far, therefore, as the judicial department of the General Government is concerned, from the collapse of the rebellion, the States involved in it resume their former relations as members of the Union.

EFFECTS OF THE VETO.—As a matter of course, the veto and the failure of the Radicals is the absorbing topic of conversation here, and the shock to "disunionists" is staggering. It is said in good circles that Messrs. Seward, Welles, and McCulloch concur with the President in the propriety of the veto. Mr. Raymond, who is understood to agree with Mr. Seward, generally, voted in the House against Thad. Stevens's revolutionary resolution.—*Wash. Cor.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes.

Mr. Black introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The financial condition of our State is one of unprecedented embarrassment, demanding the most rigid economy in its expenditures: And whereas, there are many intricate and perplexing questions of great and pressing importance to the country, requiring serious and deliberate consideration by this General Assembly, and calling for extraordinary diligence and labor at its hands: And whereas, the most onerous duties of the different committees will, we trust, soon be completed.—Therefore, for the purpose of expediting business,

Resolved, That from this time forward, to the day of adjournment, this body will hold two sessions per day, unless circumstances should make it necessary to depart from the rule; which was laid over under the rules.

Messrs. Blount, Covington and Winstead, offered additional names for Justices of the Peace for their several Counties.

Mr. Harris of Rutherford, introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, Railroad Company, which was referred to the committeee on Corporations.

Mr. Cowper introduced a bill to allow the Comptroller of the State a clerk, proposing to pay said clerk the sum of $800. Referred to the committeee on Finance.

Mr. Carter introduced a bill to authorize the Public Treasuerer to receive and invest the land scrip donated to this State by Congress, for the endowment of an agricultural and mechanical College; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. McLean introduced a resolution, for the relief of the town of Fayetteville. (To enable said town to support its poor they ask a loan of five thousand dollars, the interest to be paid anually at the rate of six per cent and the principal to be paid in four years,) which was referred to the committee on finance.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Boyle until Tuesday next.

Mr. Whitford, Senator from Craven who has been absent for several days on account of sickness, was in his seat to day.

A message from the House transmitting a resolution proposing to send a message to the Governor, requesting him to procure a flag of the United States and have said flag hoisted over the capital. Adopted.

Also the resolution to print the acts of the secret session of 61, 62, 63, 64, passed and amended, so as to include the journals of said sessions, asking the concurrence of the Senate; the amendment was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Columbus, the bill to authorize the issue of bonds to be taken in payment for the State debt contracted before the war was taken from the table and made the special order for Monday 26th, instant.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House refusing to concur in the amendments to the bill to regulate the salaries and fees of the State Officers, Mr. Howard moved that the Senate recede, which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Carter, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a committee of conference upon said bill. Agreed to.

The bill to establish a scale of depreciation of the Confederate currency being under consideration, the question arising on the adoption of the scale offered by Mr. Bynum, was adopted. The several amendments offered by Mr. Bynum were then taken up. Mr. Howard offered an amendment to the amendment, which was ordered to be printed, and the whole bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the rules were suspended, and the bill to establish the rate of interest was taken up. [This bill admits of 8 per cent. on money loaned.] Mr. Jones, of Columbus wished to amend by substituting 12. Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, 10, and Mr. Cowles by inserting 5. Considerable objection being offered to the several amendments, they were withdrawn, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion, of the same, the resolution relating to a worken titled "Sketckes" of lower North Carolina, was taken up and amended so as to include Trinity College in its distribution, and passed under the suspension of the rules.

A message from the House transmitting the following bills: A bill to revive and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Sulphur Spring Camp Ground, in the county of Cleaveland; bill to be entitled an act to authorize Willis S. Grundy and others to continue a toll bridge across the Pasquotank River, read first time and passed; also a message from the Governor inclosing a memorial from the Cherokee Indians, on motion of Mr. Carter, was referred to the committe on Claims.

Mr. Shober from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was recommitted a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Western N. C. Rail Road, reported back the same by bill as a substitute, and on his motion the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its third reading. (Messrs. Hall, Whitford and Arendell, supported the passage of the bill.)

The sub committee on Finance to whom was referred the duty of examining the books and papers of the Comptroller's office, reported that they fouud said papers in good order, and that said officer merits, as a matter of simple justice, the confidence and approval of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Gash, the bill to repeal that part of section 8, and chapter 68 of the revised code, which relates to Bonds on marriage licenses was taken up.

Mr. Wilson opposed the bill and offered an amendment which was not agreed to.

Mr. Forebee opposed the bill also, and on its passage on its second reading called the yeas and nays, which stood, yeas 22, nays 16; the rules were suspended and the bill passed its last reading.

The bill to amend the 4th section, chapter 35, of the revised code, relating to fugitives flying from justice, was taken up on motion of Mr. Carter, and passed under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Shober from the committee on education to whom was referred the bill to establish a College for the education of teachers, and ministers of the colored race, reported back the same reccommending its passage.

The bill to repeal sec. 3rd. chapt. 89th, of an act passed at the first session of 1860 and 61 entitled an act to dimimish costs on equity suits for partition was read second time and rejected.

The bill for the relief of certain Freedmen, was read a second time and rejected.

The bill to amend the 12 sec. of the 118 chap. of the Revised Code, read second time and rejected.

The bill to amend the county line of Mitchell and to annex a part of Yadkin to said county, was taken up and passed under the suspension of the rules.

On motion, of Mr. Whitford, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes, of the Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Jenkins of Warren, introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, for the manly, patriotic, and statesman-like position which he has taken, in vetoing the unconstitutional act recently passed by Congress, extending the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, with the assurance that his course in regard to this matter commands the unanimous approbation of this General Assembly.

Mr. Hodnett introduced the following, which was also unanimously adopted, the yeas and nays having been ordered:

Resolved, The Senate concurring that His Excellency, the Governor be requested to have forthwith, the flag of the United States hoisted upon the Capitol.

Mr. Moore, of Chatham, introduced a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee as to the expediency of passing a law extending a general amnesty to any person charged with misdemeanors prior to the 1st. June 1865. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Farrow; a bill to authorize the sheriff of Hyde county to collect arrears of taxes for the year 1861.

By Mr. Lucas, a bill to amend the 64th. Section, Capter 60 Revised Code.

Mr. Waugh, from a select committee, to which was referred a resolution to print the acts of the General Assembly passed at the secret sessions of 1862, '63, '64 and '65, submitted a report setting forth the titles of said acts, stating that they were now inoperative, declining to express an opinion relative to the propriety of publishing them, and asking to be discharged from its further consideration.

The resolution was taken up for consideration, on its third reading.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the House refused to lay on the table as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Baxter, Bonner, Bryson, Burgess, Caldwell, Cameron, Cowan, Cox, Farrow, Foster, Gaines, Gidney, Harper, Harrison, Hawes, Hodnett, Holderby, Hoke, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Manly, McAden, McNair, Moore of Martin, Mott, Murphy, Niven, Paschall, Shaw, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hertford, Thigpen, Waugh, Whitley, Williams and Yellowley.—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashworth, Beasley, Black, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Burton, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Coates, Craige, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Dunn, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth of Wayne, Ferrell, Flythe, Furr, Hamilton, Henry, Hilliard, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Jenkins of Gaston, Jones, Kinney, Logan, Matthews, McDonald, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Chatham, Murrill, Nicks, Newsum, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Teague, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Wilson and York—57.

The resolution was amended on motion of Mr. McDonald, by authorizing also the printing of the Journals of the secret session.

The question recurring on the final passage of the resolution, it passed as follows:

Messrs. Ashworth, Beasley, Black, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Burton, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Coates, Craige, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Dunn, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth of Wayne, Flythe, Furr, Hamilton, Harrison, Henry, Hodnett, Hoke, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Jones, Kinney, Logan, Matthews, McDonald, McGuire, Melson, Moore of Chathom, Murrill, Nicks, Newsum, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Russell, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Teague, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Wilson, York.—Yeas, 59.

Messrs. Allison, Baxter, Bonner, Burgess, Caldwell, Cameron, Cowan, Cox, Farrow, Ferrell, Foster, Gaines, Gidney, Harper, Hawes, Hilliard, Holderby, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McNair, Moore of Martin, Mott, Murphy, Niven, Paschall, Shaw, Smith of Cumberland, Thigpen, Waugh, Whitley, Williams, Yellowly.—Nays, 43.

Mr. Wheeler introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the speakers of the two Houses receive four dollars per day; each member three dollars per day; the principal clerks each six dollars per day, assistant clerks each four dollars per day, the door-keepers each three dollars per day, and in addition each officer and member ten cents per mile to and from his residence to the capital over the most direct road."

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Gaines.

Mr. Baxter introduced the following:

Resolved, That the action of this General Assembly, allowing the present mileage and *per diem*, does not make it binding upon any member to receive the same, provided that from conscientious motives or other cause, it is deemed wrong or inexpedient to do so."

Mr. McDonald moved a reference of this resolution to the committee on the Insane Asylum, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

On motion of Mr. Paschall, it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following:

Resolved, That the regular compensation of members and officers of the General Assembly shall be as follows: members of the Assembly shall receive, per day, four dollars each; Speaker and Principal and Assistant Clerks of both Houses, seven dollars each; Engrossing Clerks and Doorkeepers, five dollars each; and each member and officer shall receive as an additional compensation, twenty cents for every mile of travel from his place of residence over the most usually travelled route to and from the State Capital: provided that the provisions of this resolution shall not extend further than the 15th of February, 1866, but shall take effect on, and be in force from and after that date.

Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Hoke.

The Senate by message refused to recede from its amendments to the bill regulating salaries and fees, and proposed a committee of conference. The House concurred.

Mr. Manly, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Newbern.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, from the Finance committee, reported "a bill for collecting revenue," and a bill to extend the time for the collection of Revenue under the ordinance of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the revenue bill was made the special order for 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday next, and for the same hour on each succeeding day until disposed of. A message was received His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting memorials from certain Cherokee Indians, which were sent to the Senate.

The Senate, by message, refused to concur in the House amendment to the resolution authorizing the publication of acts of Assembly passed in secret session.

On motion of Mr. McAden, the House receded from the amendment.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein," on third reading.

The bill was amended in sundry particulars, and pending a vote on its passage the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The President will be Sustained.

The conservative press, throughout the North, heartily sustain the President's veto. In New York, the *Herald*, *Times*, *World*, *Sun* and *News* sustain it. In Baltimore, the *Sun*; *Commercial*, *Transcript* and *Gazette*. In Washington City, the *Intelligencer*, the *Star* and the *Union*.

The *Intelligencer* says:

The veto by the President of the bill for the subversion of the Union, under the guise of a law for the guardianship of the freedmen, forces upon popular consideration the clear and emphatic positions of the President, as laid down in his veto message, and every man must find himself obliged to take sides for or against them. Let every citizen ask himself the question, *Am I for the Republic established by the Constitution, or the one projected by Thaddeus Stevens and his associates?*

The rejoicings of the Conservatives are uproarious. Bells are rung, cannons fired, &c.,—The following dispatches show the feeling:

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20.

The conservatives of this city are preparing to fire one hundred guns to-night in celebration of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill by President Johnson.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.

A salute or one hundred guns was fired in Lockport this morning in honor of President Johnson's veto.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.

One hundred guns were fired here to-night in honor of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 20.

The veto message of President Johnson was received in this city this morning with enthusiastic demonstrations. Flags were displayed in Central square, and thirty-six guns were fired, representing the States of the American Union. Johnson stock has advanced fifty per cent.

NEW HAVEN., Conn., Feb. 20.

The Conservatives in this city are firing thirty-six guns in honor of President Johnson and his veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.

A national salute was fired here to-day, by direction of the Common Council, in honor of the veto message of President Johnson.

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of which our senior was so long a member.

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ROBT. D. MCILWAINE,
FRANK POTTS,
S. S. BRIDGERS.

Mr. EDWARD GRAHAM, of the late firms of McIlwaine & Graham and Hamilton & Graham, can be found with us, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23,--186--6ms.

THE SENTINEL.

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WM. E. PELL, Proprietor and State Printer.

EDITED BY

Wm. E. Pell & Seaton Gales.

THE SENTINEL is an independent newspaper—a warm supporter of the Union *and* the Constitution, of Andrew Johnson, our magnanimous President and his policy, and devoted especially to the reoperation and prosperity of the South and of North Carolina.

It labors to promote harmony, good feeling and equal rights among all the States, but will rebuke all unfounded expressions against the loyalty and integrity of the Southern people.

Special attention will be paid to the news and market departments.

Full proceedings of the Legislature and all important State papers appear in the *Sentinel*.

Its circulation is believed to be equal to any in the State, if not the largest. Its advertising patronage is large and growing.

The Daily and Weekly are now issued—the Semi-Weekly will appear in a short time.

TERMS:

Daily Sentinel, in advance,	per year,	$10 00
" " "	6 months,	5 00
Semi-Weekly, "	per year,	5 00
" "	6 months,	2 50
Weekly, "	per year,	3 00
" "	6 months,	1 50

PERUVIAN GUANO.

MESSRS. McILWAINE & CO.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

BEGS to inform the Planters of North Carolina, that they have succeeded in procuring a second supply of

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO,

which they will sell at present at $90 per ton.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 22, 165-d1m.

*** Standard please copy.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT.

THE premises recently occupied by the late Mrs. Wm. H. Haywood, Sr., on Newbern street.

The lot, containing about two acres, has a dwelling house with 6 rooms, 5 of them with fire places, the usual out buildings, and an office with two good rooms on the street, a large fertile garden well stocked with choice fruits and flowers, and a well of excellent water.

Possession given immediately, except of the office, which will be given at the close of the present session of the General Assembly.

CHARLES MANLY.

Feb 22, 165, 1w, pd

A. J. DEROSSETT, WM. L. DEROSSETT, GRAHAM DAVES.

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Feb 23, 166, 6m.

PETERSBURG IRON WORKS.

ALL kinds of Wrought and Cast work, done at short notice.

Ploughs and Plough Castings, of all styles, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Commission Merchants and farmers will bear in mind that all our Agricultural work is made of the best material and warranted.

The attention of Millwrights and others is called to our assortment of Patterns, the largest south of Baltimore, and it will be worth your while to call and examine them before going elsewhere; we will do work at cheap prices, and make no charge for new patterns to suit your wishes, if our own cannot be made to answer.

Stationary and Portable Saw Mill Engines and Boilers complete, and warranted as to workmanship and material.

Hardware merchants supplied with Ovens, Irons, Spiders, Andirons, Grates, &c.

Working Drawings and Designs made, of Engines, Mill work and other Machinery. Send directions and will send you a list of Patterns.

T. ALPHONSE JACKON, Superintendent.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 21-144-2ms.

Wil. & Man. Rail Road Bonds.

ALL Holders of the Bonds of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. Jesup & Co., agents of the Company, New York, giving the amount and number of bonds held by them respectively, that the Company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb 21, 164, eod 15t

CHANGE OF TIME.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb 14th, 1866.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 19th, 1866, trains will run as follows:

Passenger Train leaves Raleigh,	4.30 A M
Arrives at Weldon,	11.00 do.
Leaves Weldon,	1.30 P M
Arrives at Raleigh,	8.30 do.

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Raleigh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.00 A M, and arrives at Weldon 5.00 P M.

This train leaves Raleigh from the Raleigh and Gaston Depot in the Northern part of the City.

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.00 A M, and arrives at Raleigh 1.00 P M.

By this change in the Passenger Train, connections are made with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road as well as by the upper route via Richmond.

Way passengers can be accommodated by the Freight and Accommodation Train if they think proper to do so.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Gen. Superintendent.

Feb 17, 161, 3m

BROWN SHEETINGS.

TWO Bales best 4-4 Sheetings just received on consignment.

Also, Cotton Yarn by the bunch or bale in store.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

Feb 9 151 tf

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1866 trains will run as follows:

Going West.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train.
Leave Goldsboro,	5.10 P M	4.15 A M
" Raleigh,	9.00 "	9.00 "
" Hillsboro,	11.48 "	12.25 P M
" Greensboro,	3.10 A M	4.40 "
" Salisbury,	7.00 "	9.15 "
Arrive at Charlotte,	9.50 "	1.00 A M

Going East.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train.
Leave Charlotte,	3.00 P M	4.30 A M
" Salisbury,	6.05 "	8.40 "
" Greensboro,	10.00 "	12.50 P M
" Hillsboro,	1.20 A M	5.00 "
" Raleigh,	4.30 "	8.45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro,	7.45 "	12.40 A M

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & G. R. Trains for the North; at Goldsboro with the W. & N. C. and W. & W. R. Rds; at Greensboro with the Piedmont R. R., and runs daily.

Freight Train has a Passenger Car attached for the accommodation of passengers and runs daily, Sunday excepted.

E. WILKES,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Jan 11, 129, 3m.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

A COMPLETE assortment of Silk Mixed, Single Milled, Drap d'Ete, English Merino, Alpaca Linen and Cloth Coats.

Match Suits.

White Marseilles and Silk Vests,

Newest style

French Cassimere Pants,

all now making under the supervision of

Our Mr. Harding,

in the city of New York.

There has never been a finer or more desirable assortment of

Gents and Youth's Clothing

exhibited in this City, than we are now getting up. We shall offer no garment that we cannot warrant in every particular. As hitherto, so shall it be hereafter, the goods offered at the Clothing Store of

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,

cannot be equaled in cut, workmanship, &c.

Our terms are cash on delivery of goods and will in no instance be changed. It costs us cash to manufacture, and we must sell for cash. If we give credit to a few, we must to many, or act with partiality. The customer is always benefited by the cash system, for the reason that paying customers are not charged extra to make up for those who never pay.

Our stock of Muslin Shirts, Collars, Ties, Half-Hose and Show-case Goods, is complete.

Black and colored Hats for city and plantation wear on hand—a good assortment. A good assortment of Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas on hand.

We will take measures and manufacture Suits to those who desire it, at the shortest notice.

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 9, 154, 1m

*** Standard copy.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

79 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Cloth, Naval Stores, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Goods.

☞ *All consignments to us are covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, on all Rail Roads, and from all shipping ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not.* ☜

☞ Consignments solicited. ☜

THOS. J. SUMNER,	Charlotte,	N C
DANIEL WORTH,	Company Shops,	"
S. G. MURPHY,	New York City,	
ROBERT R. SWEPSON,	"	"
G. W. SWEPSON,	Haw River;	N C
C. P. MENDENHALL,	Greensboro,	"

October 26, 1865-69 6m.

A. A. MOFFITT. W. D. MOFFITT. JOHN M'LAURIN

MOFFITT, BRO. & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 4 South Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL give prompt Personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, General Produce, &c., &c. Also to receiving and forwarding goods.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Jan. 27, 142, 6m.

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate.

VALUABLE fertilizer of twelve years' standing, made from pure Raw Bones.

COWPER & MOORE.

Feb 17, 161 tf

A. A. WILLARD,

Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Greensboro', N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries and General Merchandize,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 39 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools for the State, Greensboro, N. C.
W. H. Lindsay, Esq., Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Greensboro.
W. E. Pell, Editor of *Sentinel*, Raleigh.
Joseph Potts, Esq., Washington, N. C.
Messrs. James Conner & Sons, Baltimore.
Messrs. Dowley, Corner & Co., New York.
Wilmington, Jan 9, 127, 6m.

Personal attention given to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, &c.

All produce, consigned to me for shipment, to Messrs Dowley, Corners & Co, New York, will be insured from the point of shipment—parties advising me as soon as the goods are sent forward.

MERCHANDIZE

Received and forwarded with promptness and at moderate charges.

A full supply of

GROCERIES,

Kept constantly in store, which will be sold at low figures for cash.

Agent for the sale of Marvin & Co.'s celebrated

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

with Marvin's Patent Powder-proof Locks—key weighing only one quarter of an ounce. These Safes are *warranted* free from dampness, and are sold at manufacturer's prices, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

50 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 4-4 Brown Sheeting,

For sale. Address, A. A. WILLARD,
Wilmington, N. C

January 26, 142, 6m.

Sugar.

REFINED and Cuba Sugar for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Coffee.

RIO and Java Coffee for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148 tf

Cuba Molasses.

PUNcheons and hogsheads and barrels, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings.

75 BALES for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Matches,
Blacking,
Ink,
Wrapping Paper,
Letter Paper,
Spelling Books, &c.,

For sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Candles.

150 BOXES "Adamantine" for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

HENRY M. GILES
WITH
GRIFFIN, BRO. & CO.,
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
No. 105 West Lombard Street,
and
No. 2 Balderston Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

W. H. GRIFFIN, S. H. GRIFFIN, A. CAPEHART
Jan, 31, 146, 1m.

Warrenton Male Academy.

WARRENTON, N. C.

BOYS prepared for College or the practical pursuits of life.
Tuition $18 and $25 per session of 20 weeks.
Board $60 per session in same family with one of the teachers.

JNO. E. DUGGER, A. M.,
Feb 8, 153, 1m Principal.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1866.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, in Raleigh, on Thursday [noon] the 1st of March, 1866.

W. W. VASS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
Feb 21, 164, 11st March

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS for the building of the Clarendon Bridge over the Cape Fear at Fayetteville, on the Lattice pan, will be received until the 6th of March. There will be 492 feet of main Bridge and 310 feet of Trestle work.

All the materials will be furnished to the contractor, work to commence by the 8th of April. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the subscribers.

HENRY LILLY,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Feb 21, 164, 6t

THE DAILY NEWS.

S. D. POOL, Editor.

THE **DAILY NEWS** is published every morning, by

J. B. WHITAKER & CO.,

at $10 per year; $5 for six months; $1 per month.

Goldsboro', the place of publication, situated in the center of a rich line of country, is the Eastern Terminus of the North Carolina Rail Road, and the Western Terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road; and is the central Depot of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

The **Daily News**, the only paper published between Newbern and Raleigh, and the only Daily between Wilmington, N. C., and Petersburg, Va., is rapidly increasing its circulation and extending its business; and offers very superior advantages to advertisers.

N. B. All freight received by A. & N. C. R. R. from Newbern or Morehead City, is published in the *News*, for the information of consignees.

Feb 21, 164, tf

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN hundred bushels of Cotton Seed for sale. They are from the crop of the last season—sound, and of an improved variety.

T. W. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount, Edgecombe co., N. C.
Feb 20, 163, 1m

DAILY SENTINEL.

Saturday, February 24, 1866.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

TRIAL OF MAJ. JOHN H. GEE.

THIRD DAY.

DIST. HD'QRS., (Haywood House,)
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 23rd.

Commission met at 10½ o'clock.

Present all the members of the Commission, and quite a number of spectators.

The Judge Advocate read the proceedings of yesterday and proceeded to reply to the plea in bar submitted by the counsel for the defense on yesterday; the principal point in which was, that the President had issued a proclamation of pardon and amnesty, granting protection to all who availed themselves of its benefits, and that John H. Gee having taken the amnesty oath (a certificate of which he herewith presents to the commission,) he is fully entitled to the benefits of that proclamation, and this commission has no right to exercise jurisdiction in his case. To this the Judge Advocate replied, 1st. That the prisoner had no right to enter two separate pleas in bar to the jurisdiction of the Court. They should have both been presented at once, but as that was a mere technical objection and the commission were determined to try the case solely on its merits—he would waive it. The President's amnesty proclamation contains six exceptions. One of them particularly excepts from its benefits, persons who have violated the usages of civilized warfare, clearly showing that the President did not intend to protect any man arraigned for the offences for which the prisoner is charged. The oath of amnesty is no pardon, for it is well known that the President refuses to grant a pardon to any of the excepted classes, unless they take the oath, and accompany the petition for pardon with the oath annexed. The Judge Advocate therefore prays the court to dismiss the plea and proceed with the case.

Mr. Holland replied that while he fully appreciated the intended courtesy of the judge advocate, he was not willing to accept as a courtesy that which he felt entitled to as a legal right. The president of this court was too good a lawyer not to know, that one can at any time, even after issue has been joined, introduce a plea in bar to the jurisdiction of the court.

The court overruled the plea to the jurisdiction.

The Judge Advocate then read the charges and specifications to the prisoner, to all of which he pleaded not guilty.

John Milton Brawley, of Rowan County, N. C., introduced as a witness.

EXAMINED BY JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Q. What is your name, age and residence?

A. John Milton Brawley, I am——years old and live in Rowan County N. C.

Q. Were you ever in the Confederate army? If so, in what command, and when?

A. I entered the Confederate service in the month of June, 1864, I was a Captain in Hoke's regiment.

Q. Were you at Salisbury? If so how long?

A. I went to Salisbury about the 5th of October.

Q. Was there a prison at Salisbury?

A. There was.

Q. How many prisoners were confined therein?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know how many were there at any one time?

A. I don't know. I think eight or nine thousand was the largest number at one time.

Q. Who was in command of the prison?

A. I understood Major Gee was.

Q. Did you ever act as officer of the day?

A. I did several times.

Q. From whom did you receive your instructions?

A. From the officer of the day the day before.

Q. And if further instructions were needed to whom did you go?

A. To Major Gee.

Q. What were the instructions to the guard when you acted as officer of the day?

A. To keep them inside and to keep them from collecting in large squads, that was pretty much my instructions.

Q. What was your understanding of the instructions to the guard in relation to provisions?

A. To let no one go in.

Ques. Did you meet Major Gee at the gate, when a prisoner was going in with a blanket of leaves? If so, what occurred then and there?

Ans. I don't know exactly. I was round there at the time one of the prisoners came from water with something tied up in his blanket. I felt the outside. It felt that it was leaves. I understood the Major to say, at that time, he wanted me to examine closer—there might be liquor or something else in there.

Ques. Did he say what else?

Ans. I don't recollect.

Ques. What rations were issued to your command while you were on duty at Salisbury?

Ans. I don't know that I can tell.

Ques. Well, tell what you can.

Ans. We drew about one pound of flour and the rise of it, and about the same amount of meat. We drew some rice occasionally. I don't recollect that we got any thing else unless we got no meat.

Ques. What rations did the prisoners receive?

Ans. I don't know. I can state what the impression was.

Ques. We don't want impressions. Describe the condition of the prisoners and their amount of clothing.

A. The place was too small for the amount of men I thought. After the weather set in bad, it was very muddy. They had some tents. They dug holes in the ground and bored in the ground. There were some houses. About 18 to 40 prisoners died a day—more of the small number I guess than of the large.

Q. When they died, where were they put?

A. I think they were taken to a small house called the "dead house."

Q. Were you ever in the dead house?

A. I was.

Q. What was the condition of the bodies in this dead house?

This question was objected to by the counsel for the defense, on the ground that the subject matter, sought to be proved, was not alledged in the charge, or any of the specifications, about the dead house or cruelty to the dead, and the Judge Advocate had no right to introduce testimony to prove matters not contained in the specifications of the charge. He read from Bennet's Military Law and Courts Martial, pp. 54 and 55 to substantiate his position.

The Judge Advocate replied that no injustice could be done to the prisoner by the introduction of such testimony. He is charged generally with cruelty and inhumanity to prisoners, and he had a right under that general charge to take him by surprise with the evidence.

The room was cleared for the deliberation of the commission, and the objection of the defense was sustained. Most of the crowd about the door dispersed on the clearing of the court.

The examination of the witness by the Judge Advocate then continued.

Q. Where was this dead house?

A. Not far from the centre of the prison.

Q. Was it kept closed or left open for any one to enter that pleased?

A. At the time I was there, it was left open.

Q. Describe how the dead were placed in the dead house and how they were taken therefrom?

[Here the counsel for the defence interposed and called the attention of the Commission to its ruling on this point. The Judge Advocate maintained that the treatment of the dead in the presence of the prisoners was a wrong done to the prisoners. It was such as to have a depressing effect upon the living, and therefore a wrong to them.]

The court room was again ordered to be cleared for the consultation of the Commission, and after a few minutes the doors were again thrown open and the decision of the Commission announced as sustaining the objection of the defense.

Q. What amount of rations were issued to the prisoners?

A. I don't know what amount—can't tell.

Q. Where was the wood brought from? and by whom?

A. It was mostly brought on the Railroad by the guard.

Q. Do you live in that section of country?

A. I do.

Q. Any scarcity of wood in that country?

A. It is generally as well wooded as an old settled country like that.

Q. How was the wood taken in to the prisoners?

A. Some was hauled in wagons and the prisoners carried it in.

Q. In what shape was it given to them? How large were the sticks?

A. Some were large sticks, and some small ones, so that a man might carry the largest sticks I guess.

Q. Was you there at the time of the outbreak?

A. I was near there. I was not in the camp at the time. I went out to get some timber to fix our own shanty. The first I knew of it I heard the firing.

Q. What distance were you off?

A. I was about a mile or a mile and a half from the camp. Our camp was near to the prison. I came to the prison as quick as I could, running part of the way and walking the balance. We had orders from our commander, in case of an outbreak to go to the cannon. When I got to where my company was the firing ceased.

Q. Did you get upon the parapet?

A. I did.

Q. What did you see?

A. I saw the men inside the planks. The planks (meaning parapet.) were full of the guard. The prisoners were mostly lying down, when I came, lying behind something, or in their holes.

Q. Any firing after you got back?

A. Very little if any about time I got to the company. The firing ceased soon as I came.—There might have been a few guns fired after I got to my company, but not after I got to the platform.

Q. Did you hear any artillery firing?

A. I heard three artillery shots.

Q. Did you see any of the prisoners who were shot?

A. I did not go into the prison that evening. I saw some prisoners from the platform which I supposed to be dead, I don't know that I can tell how many.

Q. What were the orders to this guard around the prison, in regard to the prisoners who collected in crowds within the prison?

A. We had orders to try to scatter them, and keep them separate, and if they would not scatter to fire into them.

Q. When you went there the 5th of October were there any prisoners of war there?

A. Some, I can't tell how many.

Q. How many do you think?

A. Don't know.

Q. Well, give within a thousand or fifteen hundred?

A. Six or seven thousand I guess, not knowing.

Q. What kind of prisoners were these? Prisoners of war?

A. I think there was some rebel prisoners, I understand so.

Q. Now afterwards, how many prisoners were brought there do you think.

A. Six or seven thousand, I guess, not knowing.

Q. How long did these prisoners remain there?

A. Most of them remained till Feb. 1865. If I recollect they were then taken to Greensboro. I dont know how many were taken, I suppose some five thousand.

Q. You never served in any large army did you?

A. No.

Q. Any prisoners in there from any other direction?

A. Not as I know of.

Q. What troops were at Salisbury as guards there?

A. The 68th. regiment.

Q. 68th. Regiment of what? of United States troops?

A. I don't know.

Q. What State were they from?

A. From this State.

Q. Well, what others?

A. The 68th regiment, Hoke's regiment, Morsea, Copeny's and Freeman's Battalion. I think that was about the amount.

Q. What troops guarded those prisoners when they left Salisbury?

A. My recollection is, a portion of all the regiments.

Q. State all you know about the stockades to this prison and the houses between them?

A. There were two stockades—a guard house between them. After we staid there some while there were some shelters put up for the guard. I don't recollect when.

Q. For what was the guard house put up?

A. To put men in that didn't behave themselves. There were also some workshops. I don't recollect whether there was a building there used for a hospital. The hospital building used for the guard is above the town, betwixt it and the Railroad.

Q. Were you ever in this building?

A. I dont think I was but once or twice.

Q. What was its condition when you were in there?

A. I was in but one room. That was in pretty good condition, cleanly, and some couple of beds. The bed our man was in was tolerably well supplied with covering—don't recollect how it was warmed.

Q. Were you ever in the hospital in the prison?

A. Don't recollect I was.

Q. How often was this dead house cleansed?

A. Can't tell you that.

Q. How many times was you officer of the day?

A. I reckon about three times.

Q. When you were officer of the day, was it cleansed?

A. I think it was cleaned each time when I was officer of the day.

Q. You mean the dead were carried away.

A. Yes.

Q. Going into this dead house, was there any unpleasant smell or odor?

A. Well, I think there was.

(Here the ladies were requested to retire from the room, and the Judge Advocate proceeded.)

Q. Where were the prison sinks?

A. At the lower side of the garrison where the ditch run out at the edge of the prison enclosure.

Q. Were these sinks ever cleaned?

(Here the counsel for the defense called the attention of the Court to its own ruling, and the President stated that the ruling of the commission was that the Judge Advocate might not introduce testimony about the condition and treatment of the dead.)

Q. These sinks—any unpleasant ordor arising from them?

A. There was.

Q. As officer of the day, was it your duty to see that those sinks were covered or any disinfectant thrown around them, such as lime?

A. I never had any instructions that way.

Q. Those sinks—what were they, were they just ditches?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You know nothing about prison hospitals?

A. No sir.

Q. Was there any complaint from the prisoners about the way these sinks were left there and the stench arising from them?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. What was the allowance of wood to the guard?

A. Well I could tell once, but I can't tell now.

Q. Was it the regulation allowance?

A. Yes. (Here a member of the court interposed that he presumed the witness did not understand what regulation allowance meant. He probably understood the question, was it regular allowance.)

Q. Was it plenty for the men?

A. It was not.

Q. Give with what particularity you can the organization of the regiment with which you were connected.

A. The men were said to be between the ages of 45 and 50. They were conscripts.

The company officers were generally over 45—if not all of them most of them were.

Witness was then cross-examined by Col. Holland, the questions being reduced to writing by him, and then read by the Judge Advocate to the witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Q. Was not Col. Hoke, the Colonel of your Regiment, the senior officer of all the troops stationed at Salisbury?

A. I am not positive about that, but I think Col. Hinton outranked him at the start, from the fact that furloughs had to go there to be approved.

Q. Was Col. Hinton senior officer at Salisbury, and Col. Hoke afterwards, during the time you were there?

A. He was.

Q. Did not Col. Hinton and Col. Hoke rank Major Gee during the whole time you have testified to above?

A. I understood those men commanded all the forces.

Q. Were they not Major Gee's superior officers?

A. I thought so, so far as commanding the troops were concerned.

Q. If Major Gee gave you any order, and Col. Hoke or Col. Hinton countermanded it, whom would you have obeyed?

A. As I was never tried at it, I don't know whom I would have obeyed. I suppose I would have obeyed the Col. of the troops.

Q. Could Maj. Gee give any orders against the orders of either Col. Hinton or Col. Hoke, or Gen. Bradley T. Johnston?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did no superior officer command subordinate officers at the post of Salisbury?

This question being explained, the witness answered.

A. Of coruse they did.

Q. Have you ever been engaged in active military service in the field with an army or division?

Q. Did not the Confederate troops at Salisbury during the time that you have testified, suffer from scarcity of food and wood?

A. They did.

Q. Has not your regiment while there gone without something to eat for some time?

A. We drew sometimes for three days and sometimes for five, but we had to take care of it or it would fail. I believe I had something every day, but some day's it was short.

Q. Did not your command while there go without meat three or four days at a time?

A. We did—we drew molasses instead of meat?

Q. When you did not get meat how much molasses did each man get?

A. I couldn't tell. It might have amounted to as much as a pint a day.

Q. About a pint a day you think?

A. Less may be.

Q. Was it not sorghum syrup which was issued to the troops at Salisbury instead of molasses?

A. I think it was.

Q. When you got sorghum syrup what else was issued to your men on that day?

A. We generally got flour or meal, one or the other.

Q. How much flour or how much meal was issued to each man when he got sorghum?

A. About half a pound of one or a pound of the other.

Q. Then the rations which were issued to the troops when they did not get meat that day, was a pound or a half a pound of meal or flour, and a pint or less of sorghum?

A. Yes.

Q. Were not the troops at Salisbury without meat for half the time during the months while you were there?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Was this the ration which the troops got frequently?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they not draw that kind of ration oftener than they did meat?

A. I cant answer that.

Q. Did they not draw it as often?

A. I don't recollect. I cant answer.

Q. Was meat issued to them much oftener than syrup ration?

A. I have already answered that I don't recollect.

Q. Was it not as common for them to draw the rations you have described as meat?

A. I think so.

Q. When meat was issued as rations, was not *nine* pounds of bacon a month the quantity you received?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Was not a fourth of a pound of bacon some times issued to the troops at that post as rations for one day?

A. Not less than a third as I know of.

Q. Then you have known one third of a pound of bacon issued to Confederate troops as a ration for one day during the time specified by you in your testimony above?

A. I am not certain of that. My impression was—

Q. Was it not so small a quantity that it would not make a full meal for a hungry man?

A. I don't think it would.

Q. When this small quantity of bacon was sometimes issued to the Confederate troops there, was not the rest of the ration sometimes a half or a pint of meal or flour?

A. It was.

Q. Were there not many times when the full ation issued to the troops in Salisbury were not sufficient to answer for a full meal for a hungry man?

A. There were I think.

Q. Were the rations supplied to the troops enough to supply a healthy man and keep him in health?

The Judge Advocate objected to this question and the Court sustained the objection.

Q. During the time you were there, were not your sufferings for food so great that you had thoughts of taking to the woods without leave.

A. I don't think so. I got something to eat from home. I don't know what it would have come to if I hadn't.

Q. Did not the officers draw the same amount of rations as the privates?

A. I think so.

Q. Could you have lived without suffering on the amount of food that was issued to you as rations at that place?

A. I don't think I could part of the time.

Q. Was there not suffering or hunger among the Confederate troops at that place owing to the lack of food issued by the government or military authorities?

A. I think there was.

Q. Was not the sufferings among the troops so great that when they got provisions from home, that they generally divided amongst the rest to stay hunger?

A. I think they did. The men were generous enough to divide and I think the sufferings caused them to do it.

Q. Did not the troops receive food from their friends besides their rations?

A. I don't think they all did—as a general thing I think they did.

Q. If it had not been for the food furnished by their friends, would not they have sickened from hunger?

(This question being objected it was withdrawn.) The counsel for the defense here said,

Mr. Pres. The accused desires that the witness be ordered to have cooked up a half pint of meal and half a pint of sorghum syrup and brought into the Court, that this commission may know what was the amount of provisions received by the Confederate soldiers at that place, and whether it is sufficient for the sustenance of a well man without hunger. The President of the commission thought it would be entirely proper for the defense, at the proper time, to introduce such a ration cooked up as testimony which the counsel for the defense might introduced at a future time.

Q. Did not the troops, at that place, suffer for the lack of wood?

A. I think they did at some time.

Q. Did not the guard frequently during the the times you have testified to, suffer for lack of fire while on duty at the prison?

A. I think they did.

Q. Did not Maj. Gee and Col. Hoke take by force from the Quartermaster, wood for the guard?

A. I don't know that they did.

Q. Were not the guard and troops on duty at the prison complaining for lack of wood and suffring from cold?

A. Yes they were, I mean a part of the time they were.

Q. Were not the complants frequent a part of the time when Major Gee was in command of the prison?

A. They were.

Did not the guard go without shelter a great part of the winter.

A. They did go without shelter, only a few tents they had some—few tents.

Q. Was not lumber so scarce that a guard shelter could not be built till late in the winter?

A. I dont know about that. We built a guard shelter late in the season.

Q. Was not this shelter built for the guard after Gen. Johnston tood command?

A. I don't recollect. (Here the Judge Advocate stated to the counsel for the defense that this witness had been very sick, and partially lost the use of his mind. The reply was, he has been giving mighty good testimony for you, then. He must have lost his mind on Confederate rations.)

Q. Was it not months after the prisoners came to Salisbury before a shelter was put up for the guard?

A. It was about two months.

Q. Did not some of the troops threaten to desert if more wood and some shelter were not furnished for them?

A. Some of them did go home.

Q. Did not some of the troops desert during winter from lack of food, wood and shelter?

(This question was at first objected to, afterwards the objection was withdrawn.)

A. I do not know.

Q. How many men formed the daily guard of the prison at the time the most of the prisoners were there?

A. I think there were about 400. There were three reliefs and about 40 posts and other places to be guarded. I don't know the exact number.

Q. Was there not a detachment at the water gate with orders to escort all prisoners that might present themselves for the purpose of going after wood and water to bring into the prison?

A. There was about twenty-five guards placed at the gate for that purpose, or about that number.

The Commission adjourned at 4½ o'clock.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

25 Samuel W. Collins & Co.'s Cast Steel Plows.
75 Griffing & Co.'s No. 50 Plows.
75 do do do 60 do
25 do do do 18 do
25 Self Sharpners
25 No 0 Plows
20 No 7½ Elliott do
20 No 10 do
20 No 11½ do
1000 Plow Bolts—all sizes.

We keep constantly on hand all extra castings for the above Plows.

We would especially call the attention of our farmers to the first named Plow on this list, which can be seen at our store on Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 14, 158, tf.

COTTON CARDS.

20 DOZEN No. 10 "Whittimore's" A Cards just received.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

BED SHEETS.

150 pair Bleached Cotton Sheets,
100 plaid Counterpanes—in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

4-4 SHEETING.

5 BALES—3000 yards 4-4 Sheetings arriving at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

SOAP AND CANDLES.

25 boxes Adamantine Candles,
10 do Brown Soap,
56 dozen Fancy Soap, very nice, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

CAROLINA-BELLE SNUFF.

50 BOXES of this celebrated Snuff, daily expected at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

CASTINGS.

ALL kinds of Plow and Mill Castings, furnished upon short notice at our Foundry.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the American Telegraph Company.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced to continue in force the present Freedman's Bureau bill two years longer, which was referred to committee on Military Affairs.

An animated debate ensued on the question of taking up Stevens, resolution relating to the admission of Southern delegates, which was decided in the affirmative and discussed, but no vote.

In the House, the Voorhees contested election case was decided in favor of Washburne, who was sworn in.

From Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The Union Convention at Nashville adjourned after passing resolutions declaring the people of Tennessee excluded from the benefits of the Union unjustly, and heartily endorsing the President's policy, especially his recent veto.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.

Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature passed resolutions to sustain Senators who voted to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau bill against the veto of the President, and the majority of the House who favor the same and similar measures.

The Cure is Thorough.

Kenneth Haynes, Esq. Clerk of Columbus County Court, writes [April 2, 1853:] "During the latter part of the year 1852 I was severely afflicted with diseased liver, and many nights while in bed the pain would become so excruciating that I was compelled to get out of the bed and sit up until the pain would subside. I procured a few boxes of the *Southern Hepatic Pills*, and the *first dose* gave me great relief. I continued to use the Pills for two weeks, and have not suffered from liver disease since. I have recommended them accordingly, and several persons are in want of them."

☞ For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompany each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 per dozen. Address

GEORGE W. DEEMS & CO.,
Feb 6, 151, 1m Baltimore, Md.

MARRIED,

In Harnett County, on the 18th inst., by Matthew Wilder, Esq., Mr. SIMEON SMITH, of Raleigh, and Miss A. M. HOLLOMAN, of said county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL barrels of fine family flour, several boxes manufactured tobacco. A lot of the celebrated Durham's tobacco just received. Also, a lot of assorted tin ware. Fine Mountain Butter at 38 cents per pound by the firkin. Fine ale and porter in bottles

COWPER & MOORE.
Feb. 24, 167, tf.

Buckwheat and Early Garden Peas.

VERY superior Buckwheat at 7 per cents per pound by the 25 pounds. Early Washington and Marrowfat Garden Peas at 30 cents a quart.

COWPER & MOORE.
Feb. 24, 167, tf.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stables of the subscriber, near Raleigh, on the night of the 22nd instant, two mules and a milch cow.

The mules are about thirteen or fourteen years old, in good order, medium size—one black, the other a red sorrell, and both much marked with the harness and beginning to shed.

The cow is of small size, white and red, and bears all the marks of a good milker.

The above reward will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of either of the animals, or a proportionate reward for one or more.

J. DEVEREUX.
Raleigh, Feb. 24 167. 1w, pd

MOSSES FROM A ROLLING STONE.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

THE authoress, Mrs. MARY B. CLARKE, will send this book by mail to any person remitting her the price. The profits on all copies thus sold, will be appropriated to the Ladies Association for the protection of the graves of our dead around Winchester Va.

For sale also, for the same purpose, at the N. C. Book Store.

Feb. 23 167-3ts. pd

*** Standard and Progress copy three times.

Young Men's Christian Association.

LECTURE ON BABIES!

ASA HARTZ

WILL LECTURE

WEDNESDAY NIGHT

IN THE

COMMONS HALL.

Something Rich, Rare and Racy.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR FUN-LOVERS TO BE MERRY!

Ladies are Especially invited to Attend.

Price of Admission, 50 Cents.

Only a Limited Number of Tickets will be Sold.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Book Stores.

Feb. 24, 167, 1d

WINE.

50 BASKETS Champagne Wine, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

25 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco, from common to fair, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

SCOTCH ALE.

25 DOZEN bottles Scotch Ale—a prime article, in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 152, tf

COUNTER SCALES.

2 DOZEN Counter Scales in store at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159 tf

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

500 BUSHELS Corn, arriving to-day at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 15, 159, tf

DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

DAVID BARROW,

WITH

ZINN, DORRANCE & CO

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Nos. 80 & 82 Leonard Street,

(West of Broadway,)

NEW YORK.

Feb 19, 152, 3ms

WILLIAM WEDDELL, ALEX. W. WEDDELL,

WM. WEDDELL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of

Every Description.

113 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Orders from our friends in North Carolina will be carefully filled and promptly forwarded. Merchants requiring our services will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Feb 17, 151, 3m

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A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. P.T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

Commission Merchants,

No. 5 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains and all other Southern Products solicited

☞ Order from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters and others will receive prompt and individual attention.

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Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro, N C; R Lassiter, President Raleigh and Gaston R R; McIlwaine, Son & Co, Dounans and Johnson, Martin & Tannahill Petersburg, Va; E A Vogler, Esq., Salem, N C; R P Richardson, Rockingham Co, N C; Seymour Steel Greensboro, N C E Wilkes, Superintendent N C R R 67-tf.

THOS. W. DAVIS. KIMBRO JONES, JR.

DAVIS & JONES,

GROCERS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a very large supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of

Bacon, Lard,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Copperas,
Buckwheat, Cheese,
Pickled Oysters,
Champagne, Ale
Porter, Bladder Snuff,
Soda and Butter Crackers,
Tea Cakes, Percussion Caps,
Salt, Fish, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Wood and Wilow Ware,
Hardware,
Powder and Shot,
Soaps of all kinds,

Farming Implements of all descriptions, &c

We respectfully solicit consignments of

Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Iron, &c.,

and

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All consignments shall receive personal and prompt attention. DAVIS & JONES.

Feb 1, 147, 3m.

THOMAS & CO.,

Bankers,

No. 176 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD

WE BUY AND SELL, ON THE MOST FAVORable terms, all the different

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
SOUTHERN BANK NOTES,
SOUTHERN STATE BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., of our own market, on Commission, in person: and those of New York and Philadelphia through reliable correspondents.

Make Collections, with prompt returns, on all accessible points, North, South and West.

Draw Gold or Currency Drafts, of any amount, [very best rates,] on New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Richmond.

Allow Interest on Deposites of Gold or Currency, subject to check at sight.

ON HAND FOR SALE.

$300,000 Southern Bank Notes.
$100,000 Seven Thirties, [different series]
$50,000 Five-Twenties, '62, '64 and '65 issues [
$50,000 One-Year Certificates. Nov 16 85-tf

W. GOODMAN, Mississippi. A. P. MERRILL, JR., New York.

GOODMAN & MERRILL,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants.

36 New Street, New York.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON consignments in store or on receipt of bills of lading.

All consignments to us will be covered by Fire and Marine Insurance unless otherwise directed.

We have made an arrangement with Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasurer of N. C., by which he becomes interested in all the business sent us from that State. We solicit the patronage of his friends

He is not associated now with the firm of Bennett, Van Pelt & Co., New York.

Jan 6, 126, 3ms.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

KELLOGG & BRENIZER,

BANKERS, BROKERS,

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

GOLD AND SILVER, EXCHANGE, BANK Notes, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.

Deposits received subject to sight checks as with the Banks.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Will transact all business promptly and on reasonable terms. jan 5, 124, 3m.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

I WILL rent or lease for the balance of the year, or a number of years, my Hotel property in the town of Louisburg, N. C., together with the furniture, &c. The Hotel contains 40 rooms in good repair, and is situated in the central part of the town.

There being no Hotel in the town now open, it will pay an enterprising Proprietor very handsomely. For terms, apply to me at Louisburg, N. C.

JAMES DENT

Feb 20, 163, 2w

North Carolina Map for 1866.

THE Subscriber has, after ten years of toil and experience, prepared *this new and beautiful map*, from new engravings, with all the new Counties, Rail Roads, Post Offices, with hundreds of additions and corrections, State border views, likeness of President Johnson, Andrew Jackson, J K. Polk, Govs. Swain, Graham, Vance, &c., altogether presenting a superb Map, worthy of the State and a place in everyh ousehold, vastly superior to any thing in this line in finish and beauty.

This Map is entirely from new engravings, and is a great improvement on Cooke's & Pearce's old Map.

Beware of Northern humbugs and impositions.

This Map is now ready for printing.

Agents wanted in all parts of the State.

Editors who will copy and notice this advertisement, will be entitled to a proof copy of the Map, by sending paper to me.

Price of the Map, 5 feet by 4, handsomely painted and printed in the best style at the low price of $5 per copy. SAMUEL PEARCE,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Jan. 23-139-1m.

RALEIGH, 1866.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTICE.

THE old and well established

Ætna Company, of Hartford,

Offers superior indacements to all who wish to provide for family or friends.

All losses are promptly paid. No case of litigation has ever occurred with this Company. With assetts of $2,300,000, it offers to receive one half of the premium in a note and half in cash, and, after the second year, to credit each customer with the dividends of the Company, which are now 50 per cent. With a small outlay, $500, or $10,000, or $20,000, may be secured to the family after their earthly providers are taken away. What father or husband would not feel thankful on his dying couch, that he had availed himself of every proper means to place those nearest and dearest to him, abo ve the p nchings of want, and a life of dependence upon friends or charity? 8 819 policies have been issued from the office ending Jan. 15 1866. The total income for the year 1865 was $1,683,330 57; total disbursements $527 805 24, leaving a balance to surplus fund of $1,155,2 4 33.

In Raleigh a large number have liberally responded and promptly acted in this matter; yet many delay, and may wait until it is too late. A man in this city lately left his place of business for his evening meal, well and healthy, but never reached that home except as he was carried there to die. Had that man taken the advice of the Agent, he might have left $5000 to minister to the necessities of a sorrowing family. Delays are dangerous, procrastination destructive. But one says, "If I only had confidence in the Company that it would pay, I would insure." Well, it never has failed to pay, and to-day is more responsible than ever before. It is patronized by some of the most sagacious minds in the land—men competent to detect and expose any deception if it existed.

W. H. CROW, Gen. State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. GULICK, Local Ag't, "
N. H. B. WILSON, Greensboro.
C. W. DOWNING, Charlotte.
JOHN C. SLOCUMB, Goldsboro.
MITCHELL & ALLEN, Newbern.
J. A. WILLARD, Wilmington.

Jan. 27, 142, 3m.

Substitute for Peruvian Guano,

AT LESS

Than Half the Cost!

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

BAUGH & SON'S,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

Store No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS valuable Manure has been before the agricultural public, under one name for twelve years past, and its character for vigor of action and permanence in effect is well established. Before the war, it was introduced, to some extent, in the Southern States, and was found to be highly adapted to

Cotton, Tobacco, and all Crops.

In its action, it is as quick as Peruvian Guano, while it does not leave the land in an exhausted state, but on the other hand permanently improves it. This has been fully proven by years of trial.

See pamphlet to be had of the Agent below.

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
Philadelphia.

For sale by **J. M. TOWLES.**
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 29, 144, law3m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Silverware, Bronzes, &c.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold at **Five Dollars** each, without regard to value,

AND NOT TO BE PAID FOR

Until you know what you are to receive!!!

1,753 GOLD and Silver Watches were distributed among the patrons of **Parkinson & Co.**, during the month of January, 1866. Read comments by the Press, spanking of the firm in the most complimentary manner:—"A most industrious and prosperous house."—Shippensburgh, Pa., *Sentinel*. "Give all who deal with them perfect satisfaction."—Dunkirk, N. Y., *Journal*. "Enjoy a high reputation for honorable dealing and the quality of their goods."—New Paltz, N. Y. *Times*. "Perfectly reliable and will do all they promise."—Nyack N. Y. *City and County*. "Stand high for honesty and fair dealing."—Fishkill N. Y. *Journal*. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Stapleton N. Y. *Journal*. "One of the oldest and most reliable firms in business."—Canajoharie N. Y. *Radii*. "Keep their word and act honorably by their patrons."—Lyons N. Y. *Press*.

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$300 to 750
500 Magic Cased Gold Watches	250 to 500
500 Ladies' Enameled Watches	100 to 500
500 Diamond Cluster Ladies' Sets	300 to 700
1,000 Diamond Solitaire Rings	75 to 250
1,000 Heavy Silver Hunting Watches	75 to 150
1,000 Open face Silver Watches	20 to 75
1,000 Silver and Mahogany Musical Boxes	100 to 500
1,000 Silver Dining Sets	75 to 350
1,500 Silver Tea Sets, complete	50 to 200
2,000 Silver Urns and Salvers	75 to 250
2,000 Seven Chamber Revolvers	75 to 300
2,500 Patent Single Barrel Pistols	25 to 75
2,000 Richly Framed Oil Paintings	75 to 350
2,500 Elegant Pearl Opera Glasses	25 to 75
3,000 Mammoth Photograph Albums	15 to 50
3,000 Cluster Diamond Rings	25 to 100
3,000 Ladies' Oval Bracelets	15 to 50
3,500 Gold Chains of different designs	25 to 300
3,500 Gold Thimbles, chased	5 to 50
10,000 Signet and Plain Gold Rings	5 to 75
10,000 Gentlemen's Scarf Pins	5 to 50
12,500 Brooches and Ear Drops	5 to 35
12,500 Gold Lockets, double glass	5 to 75
10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	10 to 25
10,000 Sets Studs and Sleeve Buttons	5 to 35
5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 to 50
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Desert Spoons	10 to 25
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Dessert Forks	10 to 25
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Dessert Knives	10 to 25
2,500 Revolving Silver Castors	25 to 75
2,500 Silver Cake and Fruit Baskets	25 to 75
12,500 Wine Holders and other articles	5 to 75

To immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock, certificates naming the articles are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificate upon payment of $5, whether it be a beautiful Watch, or a Musical Box worth $500, or a Plain Gold Ring, worth $5. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $5 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is

No Lottery, but a straight-forward, legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!

☞ Any one wishing to invest in the above enterprise can receive a sample package of a half dozen certificates, naming some of the above articles, by sending a stamped envelope bearing their address. Certificates not to be paid for unless fully satisfactory. We do this that all may be convinced of our sincerity and the genuineness of our sale. Call on or address,

PARKINSON & CO.,

Feb 19, 167, 3m 208 Broadway, N. Y.

Thomas Smith,

JOBBER

AND

DEALER

IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY,

TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS,

CARPETS,

&c., &c.

25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG,

VIRGINIA.

Large lots of Goods being constantly received from Auction, buyers will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases. The Stock, which is one of the largest in the State, is bought entirely by the Package, from first hands, thereby enabling us to sell as low as any similar goods can be bought in in the Northern market.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Petersburg, Va., Feb 10, 156, 1y

SELLING AT COST!!

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. YOUNG,

21 Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK at

New York Cost.

Dress Goods and Calicoes

AT COST!

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries and Cigars,

AT COST!

Fine Old Brandy, Gin and Whiskey,

In Bottles,

—ALSO—

Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey,

Per Gallon or Barrel.

Dealers and the public generally will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16 133-3m.

T. J. MITCHELL, GEO. ALLEN, D. T. CARRAWAY

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE

AND

HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

22 Pollock Street, Newbern, N. C.

Water Street, Wilmington, "

KEEP a large and carefully selected stock of

Farmers',
Millers',
Builders',
Mechanics', and
Housekeepers' Tools,

AND OTHER

Hardware
Agricultural Implements.
Leather and Rubber Belting
Rope,
Saddlery,
Iron,
Steel, &c., &c.

and can furnish, at short notice, any kind of

Machinery or Castings.

Agents for

R. Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws,
Fairbank's Scales,
Evans & Watson's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

which we sell at manufacturers' prices.

We invite particular attention to our stock and feel confident that our facilities and experience will enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Jan. 30, 145, tf.

C. W. WESTBROOKS, G. W ALBRIGHT.

WESTBROOK & ALBRIGHT,

NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS IN

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape-Vines, Strawberries, and other small fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, &c.

They would call special attention to a choice lot of Dwarf Pear, Apple and Cherry trees, and the advantage of planting them for early and abundant crops of excellent fruit.

Nursery-stock and office at present on corner of Davie and Sycamore Streets.

Greensboro', N. C.

List of prices sent to applicants.

Jan. 23, 141, 2m.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,

WITH WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD!!

JEWELERS' and BANKERS' SAFES made to Order, Lined with Hardened Steel.

HOUSE AND PLATE SAFES.

TO THIS CELEBRATED SAFE was awarded the GOLD MEDAL, at the World's Fair in London, in 1851.

NOTICE.—This celebrated Fire Proof safe is no longer made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, his license to make and sell them having expired.

The thousands of Certificates from Merchants, Bankers and Mechanics of all trades, that have been given in favor of this the only true "SALAMANDER," renders it useless for the subscribers to multiply words in its favor, as full thirty thousand of "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES," have been manufactured and sold in the United States; and, in almost every large fire that has taken place during the last seventeen years, these Safes have been subjected to the severest tests, and *not one of the 'Genuine Salamanders' has ever been destroyed.*

Safes sold at New York price, with the freight to Wilmington added. No commission charged in Wilmington. We are prepared to take orders for these celebrated Safes. Samples can be seen at our office in a few days.

Every Merchant should have one of these cheap and secure Safes.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

Commission Merchants,

General Agents for North Carolina.

Office, No. 5 South Water Street (Up Stairs Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 4-103-tf.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

Please your Children, Sweethearts, Wives, and Husbands.

CALL AT PH. THIEM'S STORE AND EXAMINE the largest and handsomest Stock of Fancy Goods, Toys and Confectioneries of all descriptions.

$10,000 worth of Fancy Goods.
$10,000 worth of Toys and Confectioneries.
$10,000 worth of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.

FOR CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

which will be sold at the lowest prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE,
CALL AND EXAMINE,
CALL AND EXAMINE

PH. THIEM'S Beautiful Stock of

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

☞ Great inducements to persons wishing to buy by wholesale. PH. THEIM.

December 15-108-tf.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE next session will commence on the 11th of January, and close on the second Thursday in June. The College has been reorganized, refurnished, and is every way placed in a proper condition. At present board will be $15 per month in currency; tuition and other expenses at the usual rates. All expenses to be paid in advance. A daily hack will run from the College to High Point on the N. C. Railroad. For further information, address the undersigned.

D. CRAVEN, President.

Dec 9, 152, 2m.

LORILLARD

FIRE INSRANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF

NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Assets, $1,512,000.

C. NORWOOD, Prest, JNO. C. MILLS, Sec'y.

EDWARD CANTWELL, AGENT OF THE ABOVE Company for Raleigh and vicinity, will be found at his Law Office in Raleigh, corner of Wilmington and Davie Streets, near Mr George T. Cooke's Hotel.

November 22-90-tf.

☞ *Standard* copy till forbid.

JACOB KULL & SONS,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

Manufacturers of Gent's Clothing,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

which we offer low to Jobbers.

Corner of Sycamore and Old Street, Petersburg, Va.

November 22-91-6m-pd.

To Rail Road Companies.

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE of Taw's Celebrated Car Grease, for lubricating the Axles of Rail-Road Cars. We have on sale eight Barrels Canary Yellow Rail Road Car Grease.

Also 20 kegs Axle Grease for greasing the axles of waggons, carts, &c. Also a lot of Taw's patent Harness Dubbing for greasing harness, and a lot of Buggy axle grease.

J. LONG & CO.

Greensboro, October 6-52-tf.

Fire Insurance

THE GREENSBORO MUTUAL FIRE Insurance COMPANY is now issuing policies of insurance upon Dwelling Houses, Store and Ware Houses, Mills, Factories, Merchandise, &c.

For information or insurance apply to our Agent in your place, or address me at Greensboro, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON, Pres't.

☞ We wish to appoint local Agents in all the Towns and business neighborhoods of this State. Applicants for agencies will address me as above.

Greensboro, Nov. 12-82-tf.

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars

Issue Policies of

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Made payable in Gold or Currency.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

Are issued by this Association.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16. 86—tf.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't,* Jo. W. Holden,
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier,*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina. 56-1y.

RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL MARINE & FIRE

Insurance Company,

OF

New Orleans, Louisiana

CAPITAL, - - - $565,000

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has been legally appointed Agent for the above-named Company and is now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January, 1865, and its assets are the most secure in the country.

Sub-Agents will be appointed in the following counties, viz: Franklin, Warren, Nash, Granville, Johnson and Orange. L. W. PECK, Agent.

Raleigh, Nov. 3 74 tf.

H. C. WHEELER,

OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

JAMES PALMER & CO.

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

Oils, Paints, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

No. 439 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

Nov. 11-81-6m.

LOUISBURG

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1866.

Charges will be the same as those adopted in the Greensboro Female College before the war, viz:

Board, per session of 5 months, exclusive of washing and lights,	$50 00
Tuition in regular course including Latin,	20 00
EXTRA STUDIES.	
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
French and Drawing, each,	10 00
Painting in Oil,	20 00
Needle Work,	5 00

The above charges, to be paid in specie, or its equivalent in currency. One half in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. Each pupil will furnish one pair of sheets, and pillow cases, and towels.

T. M. JONES.

Jan. 12-130 tf.

CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

IT is a fact universally acknowledged that the New Style pictures made at

Watson's Photograph Gallery,

cannot be surpassed for artistic skill and beauty.

Ivorytypes, Cartes de Visete, Ambrotypes, plain and colored Photographs, life size, Portraits colored in Oil, are also made in the very best style.

Call and examine specimens of the art.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 144, 3m.

M. J. Moore,

Of Stokes County, N. C.

WITH

Hood, Bonbright & Co

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Philadelphia.

No. 529 Market Street.

Nov. 9-79-6m.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS

AND

Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE Company, New York.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.

Peabody Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.

Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.

Wilmington, N. C., Sep. 16 3m 6m pd.

JAS. F. PURVIS, ISAAC F. PURVIS,

JAS. F. PURVIS, JR. NATHAN H. CRAWFORD.

PURVIS & COMPANY,

Bankers,

No. 192 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

WE TRANSACT THE

GENERAL BANKING, EXCHANGE, MERCANTILE COLLECTION,

AND

STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS

In all their several departments.

We buy and sell, and are prepared to furnish, at all times, Government Bonds and Securities, to suit.

We give special attention to Collections, which we are prepared to make, on all accessible points, on most reasonable terms.

Deposits received, and interest allowed on Current Balances, according to special agreement.

Nov 16-85-6m. PURVIS & CO.

HENSHAW & THORBURN

COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR SHIPPING AND Forwarding Cotton, Turpentine, Rosin and all kinds of Goods or Produce. Prompt attention and moderate charges. We have regular steam packets from Morehead City to New York.

☞ Business solicited. 74-6m

D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W. DILL, W. C. WHITFORD

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.

General Vessel Agents.

November 29 96-1y.

S. D. WALLACE. J. H. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING NEATLY Executed, with despatch.

Our arrangements are such that any of our friends desiring Job Printing can be promptly accommodated. Jan. 17, 134, tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEWBERN, N. C., November 1st, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTnership under the name and style of

Whitford, Dill & Co.

for the transaction of a Shipping and General

Commission Business,

in this Town, West side Craven Street, on old County Wharf.

To the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and also to the sale and purchase of Real Estate and State and other Stocks, we will give our personal attention.

We are Agents for Murry's North Carolina Steam Weekly Line of Steamships, between Newbern and New York, and for Sailing Vessels for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports in the United States, and for different ports in the West Indies. From this it will be seen that we are furnished by our own vessels with the amplest facilities for the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers. But in addition to these, there is a weekly line of Ocean Steamships on the same route, and a tri-weekly line of Steamers on the inland route through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

☞ We will make liberal advances on consignments.

All letters addressed to us on the subject of freight or on any other business, will be promptly answered.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
GEORGE W. DILL,
WM. C. WHITFORD.

November 29, 1865 96 6ms

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

Sycamore Street, Petersburg.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

69 Main Street, Richmond.

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Augusta, Ga.

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Exchanges, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

☞ Interest allowed on Deposites. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.

☞ Liberal advancements made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp.

They hold $100,000 Notes of the various North Carolina Banks which they will furnish at fair rates to parties wishing to purchase to pay old negotiable notes to the Banks Dec 2-99-3m

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HART & LEWIS,

44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

STEWART'S "Extension Top," "Queen of the South," and "Western Empire" Cooking Stoves.

J. BROWN,

With HART & LEWIS,

Jan 22, 138, tf. 44 Fayetteville Street